Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

AMC
United States Army Materiel Command

AMEDD
Army Medical Department

AMSAA
Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency

APG
Aberdeen Proving Ground

AR
Army regulation

ASARC
Army Systems Acquisition Review Council

BOIP
Basis of Issue Plan

CCB
Configuration Control Board

CDR
Critical Design Review; commander

CE
Corps of Engineers; continuous evaluation

CG
commanding general

COE
U.S. Army Chief of Engineers

CPU
central processing unit

CSA
Chief of Staff, U.S. Army

CTEA
cost and training effectiveness analysis

DA
Department of the Army, Headquarters

DCS
Deputy Chief of Staff

DIA
Defense Intelligence Agency

DID
data item description

DOD
Department of Defense

DODD
Department of Defense directive

DODI
Department of Defense instruction

DPG
Dugway Proving Ground

DT&E
development test and evaluation

DTP
detailed test plan

ECCM
electronic counter-countermeasures

ECM
electronic countermeasures

ECP
engineering change proposal

EIS
Environmental Impact Statement

EMP
electromagnetic pulse

EW
electronic warfare

FAR
Federal Acquisition Regulation

FC
field circular

FM
field manual

FMS
foreign military sales

FOC
final operational capability

FORSCOM
United States Army Forces Command

FYDP
Future-Year Defense Program

FYTP
Five-Year Test Program

GO
general officer

GSA
General Services Administration

HFE
human factors engineering

HQ
headquarters

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

IAW
in accordance with

IC
integrated concept

ICT
integrated concept team

IER
information exchange requirement

IIPT
integrating integrated product team

ILS
integrated logistics support

ILSP
integrated logistic support plan

INSCOM
United States Army Intelligence and Security Command

IOC
initial operational capability

IOT&E
Initial operational test and evaluation

ir
infrared

JCS
Joint Chiefs of Staff

JMEM
Joint Munitions Effectiveness Manual

KMR
U.S. Army Kwajalein Missile Range

MACOM
major command/major Army command

MIL–STD
military standard

MOA
Memorandum of Agreement

MOE
measure(s) of effectiveness

MOPP
mission-oriented protection posture

MOU
Memorandum of Understanding

MSC
major subordinate command

MTBF
mean-time-between-failure

MTMC
Military Traffic Management Command

NATO
North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NBC
nuclear, biological, chemical

NET
new equipment training

NGB
National Guard Bureau

NSA
National Security Agency

OCAR
Office of the Chief, Army Reserve

OMA
Operation and Maintenance, Army

OPSEC
operations security

OSA
Office of the Secretary of the Army

OSD
Office of the Secretary of Defense

OT
operational test; operational testing

OTSG
Office of The Surgeon General

PA
proponent agency; Pattern of Analysis

PC
personal computer

PIP
Product Improvement Program

PM
program/project; product manager

PMO
program/project management office

POC
point of contact

POI
program(s) of instruction

POM
program objective memorandum

QA
quality assurance

QQPRI
quantitative and qualitative personnel requirements information

R&D
research and development

RDTE
research, development, test, and evaluation

RF
radio frequency

RFP
request for proposal

SOW
statement of work

TDP
technical data package/test design plan

TM
technical manual/threat manager

TMDE
test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment

TOE
table(s) of organization and equipment

TR
test report

TRADOC
United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSARC
Test Schedule and Review Committee

TSG
The Surgeon General

USACE
United States Army Corps of Engineers

USACECOM
United States Army Communications-Electronics Command

USAINSCOM
United States Army Intelligence and Security Command

USAISC
United States Army Information Systems Command

USAKA
United States Army Kwajalein Atoll

USAMC
United States Army Materiel Command

USAMTMC
United States Army Military Traffic Management Command

USAREUR
United States Army, Europe

USASC
United States Army Safety Center

USASOC
United States Army Special Operations Command

USATRADOC
United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

USC
United States Code

VCSA
Vice Chief of Staff, Army

WBS
work breakdown structure

WG
working group

WSMR
White Sands Missile Range

YPG
Yuma Proving Ground

Section II
Terms

Accreditation
The official determination that a model, simulation, or federation of M&S is acceptable for use for a specific purpose. Accreditation for threat simulators/simulations, surrogates, actual threat systems, and targets is the process used to determine whether threat simulators/simulations, surrogates, actual threat systems, and targets are suitable for a specific test.

Acquisition
The process consisting of planning, designing, producing, and distributing a weapon system/equipment.

Acquisition category
Acquisition category (ACAT) I programs are those programs that are MDAPs or that are designated ACAT I by the MDA as a result of the MDA's special interest. In some cases, an ACAT IA program, as defined below, also meets the definition of a MDAP. The USD(AT&L) and the ASD(C3I)/DOD Chief Information Officer (CIO) will decide who will be the MDA for such AIS programs. Regardless of who is the MDA, the statutory requirements that apply to MDAPs will apply to such AIS programs. ACAT I programs have two sub-categories: ACAT ID, for which the MDA is USD(AT&L) (the "D" refers to the Defense Acquisition Board (DAB), which advises the USD(AT&L) at major decision points) or ACAT IC, for which the MDA is the DOD Component Head or, if delegated, the DOD Component Acquisition Executive (CAE) (the "C" refers to Component). ACAT IA programs are those programs that are MAISs or that are designated as ACAT IA by the MDA as a result of the MDA's special interest. ACAT IA programs have two sub-categories: ACAT IAM for which the MDA is the Chief Information Officer (CIO) of the Department of Defense (DOD), the ASD(C3I) (the "M" (in ACAT IAM) refers to MAIS) or ACAT IAC, for which the DOD CIO has delegated milestone decision authority to the CAE or Component CIO (the "C" (in ACAT IAC) refers to component). The ASD(C3I) designates programs as ACAT IAM or ACAT IAC. ACAT II programs are those programs that do not meet the criteria for an ACAT I program, but that are Major Systems or that are designated as ACAT II by the MDA as a result of the MDA's special interest. Because of the dollar values of MAISs, no AIS programs are ACAT II. The MDA is the CAE or the individual designated by the CAE. ACAT III programs are defined as those acquisition programs that do not meet the criteria for an ACAT I, an ACAT IA, or an ACAT II. The MDA is designated by the CAE and will be at the lowest appropriate level. This category includes less-than-major AISs.

Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (ACTD)
A user-oriented and dominated demonstration and/or experiment, and evaluation. It provides a mechanism for intense involvement of the warfighter while incorporation of technology into a warfighting system is still at the informal stage. Technology demonstrations are selected based on recommendations to OSD that are nominated by CG, TRADOC, and approved for transmittal to OSD by ASA(ALT) and DCSOPS for participation in the Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (ACTD) program. There are three driving motivations: (1) gain understanding of military utility before committing to large-scale acquisition. (2) develop the corresponding concepts of operation and doctrine to make the best use of the new capabilities. (3) provide limited, initial residual capabilities to the forces for up to 2 years. OSD partially funds the selected ACTDs. (See DA Pam 70–3.)

Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD)
An Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD) is a pre-acquisition mechanism for the warfighter to explore military utility and potential of technologies to support warfighting concepts. This is a pre-acquisition mechanism for the warfighter to explore the technical feasibility, affordability, and potential of technologies to support warfighting concepts. A successful ATD will allow accelerated entry into the acquisition life cycle (such as at milestone B or C). ATDs are relatively large scale in resources and complexity, but typically focus on an individual system or subsystem. The user is involved throughout the process. Experimentation is with soldiers in a real or synthetic environment. It has a finite schedule of 5 years or less with exit criteria established by the MATDEV and TRADOC. (See DA Pam 70–3.)

Advanced Warfighting Experiment (AWE)
Advanced Warfighting Experiments (AWEs) are culminating efforts in the process to evaluate major increases in warfighting capability. They cross DOTMLPF domains and synergistically combine new force structure, doctrine, and materiel to counter a tactically competent opposing force. Moreover, they impact most, if not all, battlefield dynamics and battlefield operating systems. These experiments use progressive and iterative mixes of high-fidelity constructive, virtual, and live simulation to provide the Army leadership with future operational capability insights. AWEs are sponsored by the CG, TRADOC and approved and resourced by the CSA.

Allocated Baseline
The initially approved documentation describing an item's functional, interoperability, and interface characteristics that

are allocated from those of a system or a higher level configuration item, interface requirements, with interfacing configuration items, additional design constraints, and the verification required to demonstrate the achievement of those specified characteristics.

Analysis of Alternatives (AoA)
The AoA is a rigorous, quantitative analysis, conducted by TRADOC, designed to assess multiple program alternatives along the lines of cost, operational effectiveness, and technical risk as well as the tradeoffs between these elements. The findings from the AoA provide the analytic underpinnings for development of the ORD and refinements to the ORD KPPs. A list of supporting analyses, including AoA results, is attached to the ORD. This list includes a short description summary of the analyses used to develop the ORD and a synopsis of key pertinent results.

Automated Information System (AIS)
A combination of information, computer and telecommunications resources and other information technology and personnel resources that collects, records, processes, stores, communicates, retrieves, and displays information (reference AR 25–3).

Availability
Measure of the degree to which an item is in an operable and committable state at the start of a mission, when the mission is called at an unknown (random) point in time.

Ballistic hull and turret
An armored structure representative of a system without powerpack or component sub-systems.

Baseline
Configuration documentation formally designated and fixed at a specific time during a configuration item's life cycle. Configuration baselines, plus approved changes from those baselines constitute the current configuration.

Battle Labs
Organizations chartered by the CG, TRADOC with the mission to plan, conduct, and report warfighting experiments supporting the requirements determination process. Battle Labs provide linkage with the S&T and acquisition communities on ACTDs, ATDs, and Advanced Concepts in Technology Program II (ACT II) demonstrations and provide for participation in technology reviews (AR 71–9).

Benchmark Test Files (BMTF)
A database of known content against which a controlled set of inputs is processed and from which output results may be predicted. This term is used in reference to a test environment and pre-established test cases/data.

Board of Directors (BOD) for T&E
The Board of Directors (BOD) is the Executive Agent for the oversight of the T&E infrastructure. The BOD has authority over the Services relating to their T&E infrastructure investment, infrastructure consolidation, standards, and policy relating thereto. The BOD ensures that modernization investments are made at test facilities and ranges that are best suited to support required testing without regard to Service ownership. The BOD also ensures that the Services develop streamlining, consolidation, and downsizing initiatives for the T&E Infrastructure. The BOD is composed of the Vice-Chiefs of the three Services, supported by the Service T&E Principals (DUSA (OR), N–091, and AF/TE). The Assistant Commandant Marine Corps is an advisory member. The Joint Staff participates as a member for advocacy of subjects of their interest (for example, training, and so forth). The BOD also establishes liaison and coordinates plans, as deemed necessary, with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, DOD Agencies, OSD, and cognizant Unified and Specified Commands.

BOD Executive Secretariat
The BOD Executive Secretariat (ES) will lead development of corporate guidance for T&E infrastructure management, standards and policy, configuration, and investments. The BOD(ES) will lead the implementation of T&E Reliance. The BOD(ES) is composed of the T&E Principals (DUSA (OR), Air Force Test and Evaluation, Navy Test and Evaluation, and the DOT&E Rescues and Ranges). The BOD(ES) is chaired by the T&E Principal from the organization of the chair of the BOD, on the same 2-year rotational basis.

Brassboard configuration
An experimental device (or group of devices) used to determine feasibility and to develop technical and operational data. It will normally be a model sufficiently hardened for use outside of laboratory environments to demonstrate the

technical and operational principles of immediate interest. It may resemble the end-item but is not intended for use as the end-item.

Breadboard configuration
An experimental device (or group of devices) used to determine feasibility and to develop technical data. It will normally be configured only for laboratory use to demonstrate the technical principles of immediate interest. It may not resemble the end-item and is not intended for use as the projected end-item.

Building-block approach
An approach to vulnerability/lethality testing beginning with component level testing and progressing through sub-system, system, BH&T testing, and culminating in a full-up, system-level LFT.

CASE Tools
Computer aided software engineering (CASE) tools are systems for building systems; they automate elements of the requirements analysis, design, development or test process.

Catastrophic kill
An armored vehicle sustains a K-kill when both a M-kill and a F-kill occur and it is not economically repairable.

Code Walkthrough
The process of assessing the level of software performance and design structure that requires the developer to demonstrate the capabilities of the software to technical, functional, and user representatives.

Combat developer
A command, agency, organization, or individual that commands, directs, manages, or accomplishes the combat developments work. Combat developments is the process of—(1) Analyzing, determining, documenting, and obtaining approval of warfighting concepts, future operational capabilities, organizational requirements and objectives, and materiel requirements. (2) Leading the Army community in determining solutions for needed future operational capabilities that foster development of requirements in all DOTMLPF domains. (3) Providing user considerations to, and influence on, the Army's S&T program. (4) Integrating the efforts and representing the user across the DOTMLPF domain during the acquisition of materiel and development of organizational products to fill those requirements.

Combined Developmental Test and Operational Test (DT/OT)
A single event that produces data to answer developmental and operational system issues. A Combined DT/OT is usually conducted as a series of distinct DT and OT phases at a single location using the same test items. For the case where a single phase can be used to simultaneously meet developmental and operational issues, this testing will be referred to as an Integrated DT/OT. Combined DT/OT and Integrated DT/OT are encouraged to achieve time, cost, and resource savings. However, they should not compromise DT and OT objectives in accordance with the Defense Acquisition Guidebook.

Command, Control, Communications, and Computer (C4) System
Integrated systems of doctrine, procedures, organizational structures, personnel, equipment, facilities, and communications designed to support a commander's exercise of command and control across the range of military operations.

Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) Interoperability Certification Test
A test that applies to Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) systems that has interfaces or interoperability requirements with other systems. This test may consist of simple demonstrations using message analysis or parsing software with limited interface connectivity, or extend to full-scale scenario-driven exercises with all interfaces connected.

Command, Control, Communication, and Intelligence (C4I) Interoperability Recertification Test
A test conducted for C4I systems if major hardware and software modifications to the C4I system have been made that impact on previously established joint interface requirements.

Commercial item
An item available in the commercial marketplace that requires only modification(s) of a type customarily available in the commercial marketplace or minor DOD-unique modification(s) is considered a commercial item. The item does not have to be "off-the-shelf" to be classified as a commercial item. Two types of modifications are available: (1) modifications of a type available in the commercial marketplace; and (2) minor modifications of a type not customarily available in the commercial marketplace, made to DOD requirements. For modifications of a type available in the commercial marketplace, the size or extent of the modifications is unimportant. For minor modifications, the item

needs to retain a predominance of non-governmental functions or essential physical characteristics. In either case, the source of funding for the modification does not impact its qualification as a commercial item.

Compartment model
A low resolution vulnerability/lethality assessment computer model used to predict the vulnerability of armored vehicles and the lethality of anti-armor munitions (see chap 5, fig 5–2).

Computer Resources
The totality of computer personnel, documentation, services, and supplies applied to a given effort. This includes hardware, software, services, personnel, documentation and supplies.

Computer Resource Life Cycle Management Plan (CRLCMP)
Also called Computer Resources Management Plan (CRMP). The primary Government planning document to be used at all decision levels for assessing the adequacy of the overall computer resources management efforts throughout a system's life (reference DODI 5000.2).

Computer Resources Work Group (CRWG)
Established by the Material Developer after Milestone B for each AR 70–1 system to aid in the management of system computer resources. The CRWG assists in insuring compliance with policy, procedures, plans and standards established for computer resources (reference AR 73–1).

Computer Software Configuration Item (CSCI)
A configuration item that is software.

Concept Experimentation Program (CEP)
A separately funded TRADOC warfighting experimentation program supporting the DOTMLPF operational requirements determination sponsors (TRADOC centers/schools, Army Medical Department Center and School (AMEDDC&S), and SMDC Combat Developers) and the ability to investigate military utility of and capitalize on technologies, materiel, and warfighting ideas. The CEP provides funding and other resources to conduct warfighting experimentation supporting the Army Experimentation Campaign Plan to provide insights to support refinement of warfighting concepts, determination of DOTMLPF needs solution to approved Future Operational Capabilities (FOCs), development of materiel requirements, and support evaluation of organizations for fielding. The CEP is an annual program that provides commanders a quick experimentation response process.

Configuration Item (CI)
An aggregation of hardware, software, or both that satisfies an end use function and is designated by the Government for separate configuration management.

Configuration Management
A discipline applying technical and administrative direction and surveillance to (a) identify and document the functional and physical characteristics of a configuration item, (b) control changes to those characteristics, and (c) record and report change processing and implementation status.

Continuous evaluation (CE)
A process that provides a continuous flow of T&E information on system status and will be employed on all acquisition programs. It is a strategy that ensures responsible, timely, and effective assessments of the status of a system.

Conventional weapon
Those weapons that are neither nuclear, chemical, or biological.

Covered Product Improvement Program
A covered system and/or major munition or missile program for which a planned modification or upgrade is likely to produce a significant effect on the vulnerability and/or lethality of that system/munition or missile.

Covered system
Any vehicle, weapon platform, or conventional weapon system that includes features designed to provide some degree of protection to users in combat and is a major system.

Criteria (for COIC)
Those measures of performance that, when achieved, signify that the issue has been satisfied for the supported milestone decision.

Critical operational issues
Those key operational concerns, expressed as questions that, when answered completely and affirmatively signify that a system or materiel change is operationally ready to transition to full-rate production.

Critical Operational Issues and Criteria (COIC)
Key operational concerns (that is, the issues) of the decision-maker, with bottom line standards of performance (that is, the criteria) that, if satisfied, signify the system is operationally ready to proceed beyond the FRP decision review. The Critical Operational Issues and Criteria (COIC) are not pass/fail absolutes but are "show stoppers" such that a system falling short of the criteria should not proceed beyond the FRPunless convincing evidence of its operational effectiveness, suitability, and survivability is provided to the decision-makers/authorities. COIC are few in number, reflecting total operational system concern and employing higher order measures.

Customer Test (CT)
A test conducted by a test organization for a requesting agency external to the test organization. The requesting agency coordinates support requirements and provides funds and guidance for the test. It is not directly responsive to Army program objectives and is not scheduled or approved by the TSARC unless external operational sources are required for test support.

Cycle/System Test
The final phase of developer information systems testing that involves the testing of modules/programs/cycles that are integrated into the total system.

Depot level support
The level of repair performed by depot mechanics with depot tools and procedures.

Detailed Test Plan (DTP)
This plan is used to supplement the EDP with information required for day-to-day conduct of the test. It provides requirements for activities to be conducted to ensure proper execution of the test. The Detailed Test Plan (DTP) is a document compiled by the activity responsible for test execution.

Developer Tests
Testing, modeling, and experimentation conducted by the system developer. Formal tests normally involve system level integration and certification by the developer with formal Government monitoring. Informal tests involve lower level code and unit development with internal integration between system elements. Experimentation includes a wide variety of tests, models, development techniques and simulations used to validate design concepts and theories.

Development Tools
Products that are necessary to prepare, test and evaluate software units currently under development.

Developmental test readiness review (DTRR)
A review conducted by the program manager to determine if the materiel system is ready for the PQT or the information technology is ready for the SQT.

Developmental test readiness statement (DTRS)
A written statement prepared by the chairman of the developmental test readiness review (DTRR) as part of the minutes. The statement documents that the materiel system is ready for the PQT or the information technology is ready for the SQT.

Developmental Tester
The command or agency that plans, conducts, and reports the results of Army DT. Associated contractors may perform technical testing on behalf of the command or agency.

Developmental test/testing (DT)
Any engineering-type test used to verify the status of technical progress, verify that design risks are minimized, substantiate achievement of contract technical performance, and certify readiness for IOT. The Developmental Tests

(DTs) generally require instrumentation and measurements and are accomplished by engineers, technicians, or soldier user test personnel.

Doctrine
The fundamental principles by which the military force or elements guide their actions to support national objectives.

Doctrine Developer
Command, agency, organization, or individual that commands, directs, manages, or accomplishes doctrine development work. Doctrine developments is the process of researching, conceptualizing, analyzing, integrating, determining, documenting, publishing, distributing, and articulating requirements for and products (for example, field manuals) of doctrine and TTP.

Doctrine and Organization Test Support Package (D&O TSP)
The Doctrine and Organization Test Support Package (D&O TSP) is a set of documentation prepared or revised by the combat developer (or functional proponent) for each OT supporting a milestone decision. Major components of the D&O TSP are means of employment, organization, logistics concepts, operational mode summary/mission profile (OMS/MP), and test setting.

Driver
Software that controls a hardware device or the execution of other programs.

Dynamic Analysis
A test method that involves executing or simulating a product under development. Errors are detected by analyzing the response of the product to sets of input data.

Early User Test
A generic term, encompassing all system tests employing representative user troops during the technology development phase or early in system development and demonstration phase. The EUT may test a materiel concept, support planning for training and logistics, identify interoperability problems, and/or identify future testing requirements. EUT provides data for the System Evaluation Report in support of MS B. FDT/E or CEP or both may comprise all or part of EUT. An EUT is conducted with RDTE funds. The EUT uses procedures that are described for initial operational tests, modified as necessary by maturity or availability of test systems and support packages. The EUTs seek answers to known issues that must be addressed in the System Evaluation Report.

Electromagnetic Environmental Effects (E3)
Describes the impact of the electromagnetic environment on the operational capability of military forces, equipment, systems, and platforms. These effects encompass all electromagnetic disciplines, including electromagnetic compatibility; electromagnetic interference; electromagnetic vulnerability; electromagnetic pulse; electronic counter-countermeasures; hazards of electromagnetic radiation to personnel, ordnance, and volatile materials; and natural phenomena effects of lightning, electrostatic discharge, and p-static.

Emulation
An interpretation similar to simulation, however, the interpretation is done through hardware or microcode or the process of using software or peripherals to make one set of hardware operate like another.

Engineering Change Proposal—Software (ECP–S)
A term that includes both a proposed engineering change and the documentation by which the change is described and suggested (reference DA Pam 25–6).

Engineering Development Test (EDT)
A DT conducted during system development and demonstration to provide data on performance, safety, NBC survivability, achievement of a system's critical technical parameters, refinement and ruggedization of hardware configurations, and determination of technical risks. An Engineering Development Test (EDT) is performed on components, subsystems, materiel improvement, commercial items and NDI, hardware-software integration, and related software. EDT includes the testing of compatibility and interoperability with existing or planned equipment and systems and the system effects caused by natural and induced environmental conditions during the development phases of the materiel acquisition process.

Entrance criteria
Parameters that must be achieved before entry into a specific event is allowed.

Exit criteria
Critical, program specific results that must be attained during the next acquisition phase, as documented in the Acquisition Decision Memorandum. Exit criteria can be viewed as gates through which a program must pass during that phase. They can include, for example, the requirement to achieve a specified level of performance in testing, or conduct of a critical design review prior to committing funds for long lead item procurement, or demonstration of the adequacy of a new manufacturing process prior to entry into LRIP. Performance exit criteria are measures of technical and/or operational performance identified as exit criteria for a system.

Evaluation
Evaluation is an independent process by the independent evaluators to determine if a system satisfies the approved requirements. This evaluation is independent of the MATDEVs evaluation to ensure objectivity. The evaluation will assess data from all credible sources. Some data sources are simulation, modeling, and an engineering or operational analysis to evaluate the adequacy and capability of the system.

Evaluator
An individual in a command or agency, independent of the MATDEV and the user, that conducts overall evaluations of a system's operational effectiveness, suitability, and survivability.

Event Design Plan (EDP)
The Event Design Plan (EDP) contains detailed information on event design, methodology, scenarios, instrumentation, simulation and stimulation, data management, and all other requirements necessary to support the evaluation requirements stated in the SEP.

Firepower kill
An armored vehicle suffers a F-kill if it becomes incapable of delivering accurate, controlled firepower and cannot be repaired by the crew (within approximately 10 minutes) on the battlefield.

Firmware
A combination of hardware device and computer instructions or computer data that reside as read-only software on the hardware device. The software cannot be readily modified under program control.

First Article Test
A first article test is conducted for quality-assurance purposes to qualify a new manufacturer or procurements from previous source out of production for an extended period (usually 2 years) and to produce assemblies, components, or repair parts conforming to requirements of the technical data package. First article tests may be conducted at Government facilities or at contractor facilities when observed by the Government.

Five Year Test Program (FYTP)
A compendium of TSARC recommended and HQDA (DCS, G–3) approved OTPs in the following 5 years. The Five Year Test Program (FYTP) identifies validated requirements to support the Army's user test programs. It is developed within the existing budget and program constraints in accordance with Army priorities. It is a tasking document for the current and budget years and provides test planning guidelines for the subsequent years.

Follow-on Operational Test (FOT)
A test conducted during and after the production phase to verify correction of deficiencies observed in earlier tests, to refine information obtained during IOT; to provide data to evaluate changes; or to provide data to re-evaluate the system to ensure that it continues to meet operational needs.

Force Development Test or Experimentation (FDT/E)
Force Development Test or Experimentation (FDT/E) is a TRADOC-funded test and experimentation program supporting force development processes by examining the effectiveness of existing or proposed concepts or products of doctrine, organizations, training, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTLPF). In addition to supporting stand-alone DOTLPF efforts, FDT/E may be conducted as needed during acquisition to support development and verification of system DOTLPF.

Foreign Comparative Testing (FCT)
The test and evaluation of NATO and non-NATO Allies' defense equipment to determine whether such equipment meets valid existing DOD needs. The Foreign Comparative Testing (FCT) Program's primary objective is to leverage NDI of allied and friendly nations to satisfy DOD requirements or correct mission area shortcomings.

Full-up testing
Firings against full-scale targets containing all of the dangerous materials (for example, ammunition, fuel, hydraulic fluids, and so forth), system parts (for example, electrical lines with operating voltages and currents applied, hydraulic lines containing appropriate fluids at operating pressures, and so forth), and stowage items normally found on that target when operating in combat. Full-up testing includes firings against full-up components, full-up sub-systems, full-up sub-assemblies, or full-up systems. The term "full-up, system-level testing" is synonymous with "realistic survivability testing" or "realistic lethality testing" as defined in the legislation covering LFT.

Functional Baseline
The initially approved documentation describing a system's or item's functional, interoperability, and interface characteristics and the verification required to demonstrate the achievement of those specified characteristics.

Functional Configuration Audit (FCA)
A formal examination of the functional characteristics of a configuration item, prior to acceptance, to verify that the item has achieved the requirements specified in its functional and allocated configuration documentation.

Functional Proponent
A command, Army staff element, or agency that accomplishes the function of combat developer, training developer, trainer, and doctrine developer for IT.

Hardware configuration Item (HWCI)
A configuration item that is hardware.

Implementation Procedures (IP)
A document that provides information to users and data processing personnel to install the AIS and achieve operational status.

Independent Safety Assessment (ISA)
A document prepared by the USASC and forwarded to the AAE assessing the risk of the residual hazards in a system prior to the MDRs.

Independent verification and validation (IV&V)
Systematic evaluation performed by an agency that is not responsible for developing the product or performing the activity being evaluated.

Information exchange requirements (IER)
IERs characterize the information exchanges to be performed by the proposed family-of-systems, system-of-systems, or system. For ORDs, top-level IERs are defined as those information exchanges that are external to the system (that is, with other C/S/A, allied and coalition systems). IERs identify who exchanges what information with whom, why the information is necessary, and how the information exchange must occur. Top-level IERs identify warfighter information used in support of a particular mission-related task and exchanged between at least two operational systems supporting a joint or combined mission. The quality (that is, frequency, timeliness, security) and quantity (that is, volume, speed, and type of information such as data, voice, and video) are attributes of the information exchange included in the information exchange requirement.

Information Technology System
Any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information. Also includes computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware, and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources.

Initial operational test (IOT)
The dedicated field test, under realistic combat conditions, of production or production-representative items of weapons, equipment, or munitions to determine operational effectiveness, suitability, and survivability for use by representative military or civilian users.

Instrumentation
As electromagnetic (for example, electrical, electronic, laser, radar, and photosensitive) and other equipment (for example, optical, electro-optical, audio, mechanical, and automated information) is used to detect, measure, record,

telemeter, process, or analyze physical parameters or quantities encountered in the test and evaluation process. Instrumentation may apply to a system under test or to a target or threat simulator.

(1) Major instrumentation
Instrumentation that satisfies joint Service requirements, serves multiple Army commands, requires a significant level or development and integration, or has a large dollar value. Major Army instrumentation acquisition is normally Project Manager (PM) managed.

(2) Sustaining instrumentation
Instrumentation that is not defined a major and that satisfies within a single command, routine or recurring needs and normally acquired by the requiring command.

Integrated concept team (ICT)
Integrated Concept Teams (ICTs) are multidisciplinary teams used by TRADOC and other combat developers to develop and coordinate warfighting concepts, to determine and coordinate DOTMLPF needs to fulfill future operational capabilities, and to develop and coordinate potential materiel requirements when applicable.

Integrated DT/OT
Integrated DT/OT, a special case of a Combined DT/OT, is a single phased event that generates data to address developmental and operational issues simultaneously under operational conditions. The execution strategy for this event is based on the requirements of the program.

Integrated Product and Process Development (IPPD)
Integrated Product and Process Development (IPPD) is a technique that integrates all acquisition activities in order to optimize system development, production, and deployment. Key to the success of the IPPD concept are the Integrated Product Teams (IPTs), which are composed of qualified and empowered representatives from all appropriate functional disciplines who work together to identify and resolve issues. As such, IPTs are the foundation for organizing for risk management.

Integrated Product and Process Management (IPPM)
A management process that integrates all activities from product concept through production and field support, using a multifunctional team, to simultaneously optimize the product and its manufacturing and sustainment processes to meet cost and performance objectives.

Integrated Product Team (IPT)
A team composed of representatives from all appropriate functional disciplines and levels of organization working together with a leader to build successful and balanced programs, identify and resolve issues, and make sound and timely decisions.

Integrated testing and evaluation
A T&E strategy that reduces the multiple and redundant products and processes, and encompasses the development of a single integrated system evaluation plan and a single integrated test/simulation strategy, leading to a single system evaluation report for the customer. The process also increases the use of contractor data for evaluation and expands the use of M&S with the goal of reducing T&E costs. Integrated T&E strategies may include combined DT/OT events where appropriate.

Interface
In software development, a relationship among two or more entities (such as CSCI–CSCI, CSCI–HWCI, CSCI-user, or software unit-software unit) in which the entities share, provide, or exchange data.

Interim Change Package (ICP)
A software modification release of an ECP–S that, because of urgency, regulatory requirement or special need, must be provided before the availability of the next scheduled Software Change Package.

Interoperability
Ability of systems, units, or forces to provide services and to accept services from other systems, units, or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together. Alternately, the condition achieved among communications-electronics systems or items of communications-electronics equipment when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/or their users.

Key Performance Parameter (KPP)
Those capabilities or characteristics considered essential for successful mission accomplishment. Failure to meet an ORD KPP threshold can be cause for the concept or system selection to be reevaluated or the program to be reassessed or terminated. Failure to meet a CRD KPP threshold can be cause for the family-of-systems or system-of-systems concept to be reassessed or the contributions of the individual systems to be reassessed. KPPs are validated by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council. ORD KPPs are included in the acquisition program baseline.

Left-of-Baseline (LOB)
The manual and automated processes of extracting selected data and reducing them to input file and transaction formats acceptable for building or initializing a database for a new system. Normally associated with conversion requirements or parallel testing.

Lethality
The ability of a munition (or laser, high power microwave, and so forth) to cause damage that will cause the loss or degradation in the ability of a target system to complete its designated mission(s).

Limited User Test (LUT)
Any type of RDTE funded user test conducted that does not address all of the effectiveness, suitability, and survivability issues and is therefore limited in comparison to an IOT that must address all effectiveness, suitability, and survivability issues. The Limited User Test (LUT) addresses a limited number of operational issues. The LUT may be conducted to provide a data source for system assessments in support of the LRIP decision (MS C) and for reviews conducted before IOT. The LUT may be conducted to verify fixes to problems discovered in IOT that must be verified prior to fielding when the fixes are of such importance that verification cannot be deferred to the FOT.

Live fire test
A test event within an overall LFT&E strategy that involves the firing of actual munitions at target components, target sub-systems, target sub-assemblies, and/or sub-scale or full-scale targets to examine personnel casualty, vulnerability, and/or lethality issues.

Logistic Demonstration
A demonstration that evaluates the achievement of maintainability goals, the adequacy and sustainability of tools, test equipment, selected test programs sets, built-in test equipment, associated support items of equipment, technical publications, maintenance instructions, trouble-shooting procedures, and personnel skill requirements. Also evaluated are the selection and allocation of spare parts, tools, test equipment, and tasks to appropriate maintenance levels, and the adequacy of maintenance time standards.

Logistician
An Army staff element that conducts or oversees the logistic evaluation of systems being acquired and assures that logistics is adequately addressed in the TEMP and detailed test plans.

Logistics supportability
The ability to sustain a system's required level of performance and readiness in a combat environment in accordance with approved concepts, doctrine, materiel, and personnel.

Low-rate initial production
Specified quantities of new weapon systems that provide production configured or representative articles for operational test pursuant to Title 10, United States Code, Section 2399, establish an initial production base for the system, and permit an orderly increase in the production rate for the system sufficient to lead to full rate production upon the successful completion of operational testing. LRIP also serves to reduce the Government's exposure to (risk of) large retrofit programs and costs subsequent to full rate production and deployment.

Maintainability
Ability of an item to be retained in or restored to a specified condition when maintenance is performed by personnel having specified skill levels and using prescribed procedures and resources at each prescribed level of maintenance and repair.

Major munitions program
A conventional munitions program that is a major system within the definition given below or for which more than one million rounds are planned to be acquired.

Major system
As specified in Title 10, United States Code, Section 2302(5), a major system means a combination of elements that will function together to produce the capabilities required to fulfill a mission need. The elements may include hardware, equipment, software, or any combination thereof, but excludes construction or other improvements to real property. A system will be considered a major system if:

a. The DOD is responsible for the system and the total expenditures for research, development, and test and evaluation for the system are estimated to be more than $75 million (based on fiscal year 1980 constant dollars), or the eventual total expenditure for procurement of more than $300 million (based on fiscal year 1980 constant dollars).

b. A civilian agency is responsible for the system and the total expenditures for the system are estimated to exceed $750,000 (based on fiscal year 1980 constant dollars) or the dollar threshold for a "major system" established by the agency pursuant to Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–109, entitled "Major Systems Acquisitions," whichever is greater.

c. The system is designated a "major system" by the Secretary of the Army.

MANPRINT
The entire process of integrating the full range of manpower, personnel, training, human factors engineering, system safety, health hazards, and survivability throughout the materiel development and acquisition process.

Materiel Developer (MATDEV)
The research, development, and acquisition command, agency, or office assigned responsibility for the system under development or being acquired. This position can refer to the PEO, program or project manager, or others assigned to this function by the developing agency.

Materiel System Computer Resources (MSCR)
Computer resources acquired for use as integral parts of weapons; command and control; communications; intelligence and other tactical or strategic systems and their support systems. The term also includes all computer resources associated with specific program developmental T&E, operational testing, and post deployment software support including weapon system training devices, automatic test equipment, land based test sites, and system integration and test environments.

Measure of Effectiveness (MOE)
A quantifiable measure used in comparing systems or concepts or estimating the contribution of a system or concept to the effectiveness of a military force. The extent to which a combat system supports a military mission.

Measure of Performance (MOP)
A quantifiable measure used in comparing systems or estimating the contribution of a system or concept to the effectiveness of a military force. The extent to which a combat system accomplishes a specific performance function.

Metric
A quantitative value, procedure, methodology, and/or technique that allows one the ability to measure various aspects and characteristics of software.

Milestone
A major decision point that separates discrete logical phases of an acquisition (for example, MS C (LRIP Approval) determines if the results of the system development and demonstration phase warrant establishing a production baseline).

Mission effectiveness
Mission effectiveness pertains to the capability of an operational unit to carry out its critical mission tasks required to perform assigned missions, as described in the MNS and ORD. Capability is the ability of typical operators and maintainers to accomplish needed critical mission tasks.

Mission Need Statement (MNS)
A formatted non-system specific statement containing operational capability needs and written in broad operational terms. It describes required operational capabilities and constraints to be studied during the technology development phase.

Mission suitability
Mission suitability pertains to the design characteristics needed to enable and sustain critical mission task accomplishment. Sustainability addresses the ability of the system to achieve and remain in an operable and committable state (that is, operational availability) during the course of conducting its mission(s).

Mission survivability
Mission survivability addresses the design characteristics needed to enable the system and operational unit to avoid, evade, and withstand the effects of the threat in order to increase mission effectiveness.

Mobility kill
An armored vehicle suffers a M-kill if it becomes incapable of executing controlled movement and cannot be repaired by the crew (within approximately ten minutes) on the battlefield.

Model/modeling
A vulnerability/lethality assessment tool used to predict one or more aspects of a given munition/target interaction. A model may be anything from a sophisticated computer code (employing many individual algorithms to assess total system vulnerability/lethality) to a simple mathematical expression or empirical relationship used to predict a single element of a munition/target interaction (for example, the penetration performance of a given munition).

Non-developmental item
Any previously developed item of supply used exclusively for governmental purposes. Item requires only minor modification(s) of a type customarily available in the commercial marketplace in order to meet the requirements of the DOD. Minor modification means a change that does not significantly alter the non-governmental function or essential physical characteristics of an item or component, or change the purpose of a process. Factors to be considered in determining whether a modification is minor include the value and size of the modification and the comparative value and size of the final product. Dollar values and percentages may be used as guideposts but are not conclusive evidence that a modification is minor.

New Equipment Training Test Support Package (NET TSP)
A New Equipment Training (NET) Test Support Package (TSP) is first prepared by the MATDEV in accordance with AR 350–1 to support training development for new materiel and information technology, including conduct of T&E of new equipment and software. Based on the NET program, the MATDEV prepares, as appropriate, a NET TSP. The NET TSP is provided to the training developers and testers. It is used to train player personnel for DT and to conduct training of instructor and key personnel who train player personnel for OT. The training developer uses the NET TSP to develop the Training TSP.

Operational effectiveness
The overall degree of mission accomplishment of a system when used by representative personnel in the expected (or planned) environment. Some examples of environment are: natural, electronic, threat, and so forth for operational employment of the system considering organization, doctrine, tactics, survivability, vulnerability, and threat (including countermeasures; initial nuclear weapons effects; nuclear, biological, and chemical contamination threats).

Operational Requirements Document (ORD)
A formatted statement containing performance and related operational parameters for the proposed concept or system. Prepared by the user or user's representative at each acquisition milestone beginning with Milestone B.

Operational suitability
The degree to which a system can be satisfactorily placed in field use with consideration given to availability, compatibility, transportability, interoperability, reliability, wartime usage rates, maintainability, safety, human factors, manpower supportability, logistic supportability, and training requirements.

Operational survivability
The capability of a system and crew to avoid or withstand manmade hostile environments without suffering an abortive impairment of its ability to accomplish its designated mission.

Operational test readiness review (OTRR)
A review conducted, as deemed necessary by the operational tester, before each operational test of a system. The purpose is to identify problems that may impact on starting or adequately executing the test.

Operational Test Readiness Statement (OTRS)
A written statement prepared by the combat developer, MATDEV, training developer/trainer, and test unit commander

before the start of IOTs (or FOTs) for use during the OTRR. The operational test readiness statement (OTRS) addresses or certifies the readiness of the system for testing in each member's area of responsibility. OTRSs may also be required for some FDT/E and should be specified in the OTP.

Operational tester
The Army operational tester is a command or agency that plans, conducts, and reports the results of OT, such as USATEC, USASMDC, USAMEDDCOM, USAINSCOM, or COE.

Operational test/testing (OT)
Any testing conducted with the production or production like system in realistic operational environments, with users that are representative of those expected to operate, maintain, and support the system when fielded or deployed.

Overarching Integrated Product Team (OIPT)
An Overarching Integrated Product Team (OIPT) is a DOD (or component-led) team usually composed of the former Defense Acquisition Board (DAB) Committee chairperson, the applicable PM and PEO, and component and OSD staff principals or their representatives. The OIPT is involved in the oversight and review of a particular Acquisition Category (ACAT) 1D program. The OIPT structures and tailors functionally oriented IPTs to support the MATDEV, as needed, and in the development of strategies for acquisition/contracts, cost estimates, evaluation of alternatives, logistics management, and similar management concerns. The OIPT meets immediately after learning that a program is intended to be initiated to determine: the extent of IPT support needed for the potential program, who should participate on the IPTs, the appropriate milestone for program initiation, and the documentation needed for the program initiation review. After submission of final documentation for a milestone review, the OIPT, together with the Component Acquisition Executive (CAE) will hold a formal meeting, chaired by the OIPT leader. This meeting will determine if any issues remain that have not been resolved earlier in the process, to assess the MATDEVs recommendations for future milestone reviews and documentation, and to determine if the program is ready to go forward for a decision. Former DAB and Service-level committees are replaced by OIPTs.

Outline Test Plan (OTP)
An Outline Test Plan (OTP) is a formal resource document prepared for TSARC review. It contains resource and administrative information necessary to support an OT or FDT/E. OTPs are also prepared for DT when soldier participants or other operational resources are required. The OTP contains the critical test issues, test conditions, scope, tactical context (OT or FDT/E only), resource requirement suspense dates, test milestone dates, and cost estimates (for user T&E only).

Parallel testing
Testing that demonstrates whether or not two versions of the same application are consistent, or two systems performing the same function.

Partnering
Partnering is a commitment between Government and industry to improve communications and avoid disputes. It constitutes a mutual commitment by the parties on how they will interact during the course of a contract, with the primary objective of facilitating improved contract performance through enhanced communications. It is accomplished through an informal process with the primary goal of providing American soldiers with quality supplies and services, on time, and at a reasonable cost.

Personnel
A term used to describe the characteristics of an individual soldier (skill/skill level).

Physical Configuration Audit (PCA)
The formal examination of the "as-built" configuration of a configuration item against its technical documentation to establish or verify the configuration item's product baseline.

Pilot Production Item
An item produced from a limited production run on production tooling to demonstrate the capability to mass-produce the item.

Pk
Not a probability in the pure sense but a fractional estimate of a system's loss of function.

Pk/h
Not a probability in the pure sense but a fractional estimate of a system's loss of function given an impact on the system of interest.

Pre-Production Prototype
An article in final form employing standard parts and representative of articles to be produced on a production line with production tooling.

Pre-shot prediction
An a priori prediction of the expected outcome(s) of a Live Fire shot. The prediction might, in special circumstances, be a quantified value of the probability of kill given a hit and/or the expected number of casualties. Most often, the pre-shot prediction will be in the form of quantitative or qualitative expectations of the ability of the attacking munition to defeat the armor or other protective design features of the target and inflict damage to components or personnel; or conversely, the ability of the target to defeat or mitigate the effects of the attacking munition. These predictions can be either absolute expectations of performance or comparative expectations of the relative performance of two or more munitions or targets. The pre-shot predictions may be based on computer models, engineering principles, or engineering judgments.

Production Prove-out Test (PPT)
A DT conducted before production testing with prototype hardware for the selected design alternative. The Production Prove-out Test (PPT) provides data on safety, NBC survivability, achievability of critical technical parameters, refinement and ruggedization of hardware and software configurations, and determination of technical risks. After type classification, production prove-out testing may also be conducted to provide data that could not be obtained before type classification, such as survivability or environmental.

Production Qualification Test (PQT)
A system-level DT conducted using LRIP assets, when available, prior to the FRP decision review that ensures design integrity over the specified operational and environmental range. This test usually uses prototype or pre-production hardware fabricated to the proposed production design specifications and drawings. Such tests include contractual reliability and maintainability demonstration tests required before production release.

Production Verification Test (PVT)
A system-level DT conducted post-FRP to verify that the production item meets critical technical parameters and contract specifications, to determine the adequacy and timeliness of any corrective actions indicated by previous tests, and to validate the manufacturer's facilities, procedures, and processes. This test may take the form of a FAT if such testing is required in the TDP. FAT is required for QA purposes to qualify a new manufacturer or procurements from a previous source out of production for an extended period and to produce assemblies, components, or repair parts satisfying the requirements of the TDP.

Program
A separately compilable, structural (closed) set of instructions most precisely associated with early generations of computers. Synonymous with computer program.

Program executive officer
The general officer or senior executive who provides the overall management of the T&E activities of assigned systems.

Program manager
A DA board selected manager (military or civilian) of a system or program. A program manager may be subordinate to the AAE, program executive officer, or a materiel command commander.

Proponent
For the purpose of this pamphlet, proponent refers to the TRADOC Center or School (and, to the degree it chooses to participate, the TRADOC System Manager) assigned lead responsibility for the system; who writes, coordinates, staffs, and prepares and presents the ORD–COIC Crosswalk Matrix approval briefing.

Qualification testing
Testing performed to demonstrate to the contracting agency that a CSCI or system meets its specified requirements.

Rationale (for COIC)
Justification for the COI criteria and an audit trail of their link to the operational requirement (ORD/Required Operational Capability and the AOA).

Realistic survivability testing
Testing for vulnerability and survivability of a system in combat by firing weapons likely to be encountered in combat (or munitions with a capability similar to such munitions) at the system configured for combat, with the primary emphasis on testing vulnerability with respect to potential user casualties and taking into account equal consideration for the operational requirements and combat performance of the system.

Realistic test environment
The conditions under which a system is expected to be operated and maintained, including the natural weather and climatic conditions, terrain effects, battlefield disturbances, and enemy threat conditions.

Realistic testing
For vulnerability testing: the firing of munitions, likely to be encountered in combat, at the weapon system configured for combat. For lethality testing: the firing of the munition or missile concerned at appropriate targets configured for combat.

Recovery/reconfiguration testing
Testing that verifies the recovery process and component parts' effectiveness. It validates that enough backup data are preserved and stored in a secure location.

Regression testing
Testing of a computer program and/or system to assure correct performance after changes were made to code that previously performed correctly. Includes testing or retesting those areas or aspects of a system that will or could be affected by the changes.

Release
A configuration management action whereby a particular version of software or documentation is complete and available for a specific purpose (for example, released for test).

Reliability
The duration or probability of failure free performance under stated conditions.

Reliability, availability, and maintainability (RAM)
Includes the system's mission reliability, its availability in a wartime scenario, and its maintainability in the operational environment. Operational RAM includes the effects of the hardware, support equipment, personnel, manuals, and the impact of embedded software.

Requirement
A concise statement of minimum essential operational, technical, logistic, and cost information necessary to initiate full-scale development or procurement of a materiel system.

Requirements Trace
Assuring requirements flow from the user specifications through design and implementation of the product.

Research effort or test
A technical effort or test conducted during pre-systems acquisition to determine early technical characteristics and to support the research of these items.

Right-of-Baseline (ROB)
The automated process of building a database from LOB products, or the initialization of new files introduced for the first time. Normally associated with conversion requirements or parallel testing.

Safety Assessment Report (SAR)
A formal summary of the safety data collected during the design and development of the system. In it, the materiel developer summarizes the hazard potential of the item, provides a risk assessment, and recommends procedures or other corrective actions to reduce these hazards to an acceptable level.

Safety Confirmation
A separate document that provides the MATDEV with safety findings and conclusions and states whether the specified safety requirements are met. It indicates whether the system is safe for operation or identifies hazards that are not adequately controlled or mitigated, lists any technical or operational limitations or precautions, and highlights any safety problems that require further investigation and testing.

Safety Release
A formal document issued by the developmental tester to the OT organization indicating that the system is safe for use and maintenance by typical user troops and describing the specific hazards of the system based on test results, inspections, and system safety analyses.

Scope (for COIC)
The operational capabilities, definitions, and conditions that focus the COI and guide its evaluation.

Simulation
The process of conducting experiments with a model for the purpose of understanding the behavior of the system. Simulations may be dynamic, engineering (scientific), environmental, instruction level, statement level, and system level. For AIS, simulation entails summary files to simulate an internal or external interface input.

Software Acceptance Test (SAT)
A operational test of a new system or changes to a deployed system, directed by an independent tester and conducted in a field environment using a production database and executed on target hardware.

Software Change Package
One or more changes that have been approved and scheduled for implementation, as a group, by the appropriate configuration control board.

Software Development
A set of activities that results in software products. Software development may include new development, modification, reuse, reengineering, maintenance, or any other activities that result in software products.

Software Development File (SDF)
A repository for material pertinent to the development or support of a particular body of software. Contents typically include (either directly or by reference) considerations, rationale, and constraints related to requirements analysis, design, and implementation; developer internal test information; and schedule and status information.

Software Development Library (SDL)
A controlled collection of software, documentation, other intermediate and final software products, and associated tools and procedures used to facilitate the orderly development and subsequent support of software.

Software Development Test (SDT)
A form of DT conducted by the software developer and the proponent agency to ensure that the technical and functional objectives of the system are met. These tests consist of program or module and cycle or system levels of testing. The unit or module test is the initial testing level. Testing is executed on local testbed hardware, and benchmark test files are used. This testing provides data to assess the effectiveness of the instruction code and economy of subroutines for efficient processing. It also ensures that input and output formats, data handling procedures, and outputs are produced correctly. The cycle or system test involves testing the combination of linkage of programs or modules into major processes.

Software Engineering Environment (SEE)
The facilities, hardware, software, firmware, procedures, and documentation needed to perform software engineering. Elements may included, but are not limited to CASE tools, compilers, assemblers, linkers, loaders, operating systems, debuggers, simulators, emulators, documentation tools, and database management systems.

Software Qualification Test (SQT)
A system test conducted by the developmental tester using live-data files supplemented with user prepared data and executed on target hardware. The objectives of the software qualification test are to obtain Government confirmation that the design will meet performance and operational requirements, to determine the adequacy of any corrective action indicated by previous testing, and to determine the maturity and readiness for OT.

Software Test Environment
The facilities, hardware, software, firmware, procedures, and documentation needed to perform qualification, and possibly other, testing of software. Elements may include but are not limited to simulators, code analyzers, test case generators, and path analyzers, and may also include elements used in the software engineering environment.

Software Transition
The set of activities that enables responsibility for software development to pass from one organization, usually the organization that performs initial software development, to another, usually the organization that will perform software support.

Software Unit
An element in the design of a CSCI; for example, a major subdivision of a CSCI, a component of that subdivision, a class, object, module, function, routine, or database. Software units may occur at different levels of a hierarchy and may consist of other software units. Software units in the design may or may not have a one-to-one relationship with the code and data entities (routines, procedures, database, and data files) that implement them or with the computer files containing those entities.

Statement of work (SOW)
A statement of contract requirements that is used for defining and achieving program goals. The SOW provides the basic framework for a particular effort. It is a document by which all nonspecification requirements for developer efforts must be established and defined either directly or with the use of specific cited documents.

Static analysis
A direct examination of the form and structure of a product without executing the product. It may be applied to requirements, design, or code.

Stress test
A test that exercises code up to, including and beyond all stated limits in order to exercise all aspects of the system (for example, to include hardware, software, and communications). Its purpose is to ensure that response times and storage capacities meet requirements.

Stochastic
Involving or containing random variables; the interaction between the munition and the target is stochastic.

Supplemental Site Test
A test that may be necessary for an information technology system that executes in multiple hardware and operating system environments if there are differences between user locations that could affect performance or suitability. It supplements the IOT and UAT.

Supportability
The degree to which a system can be maintained or sustained in an operational environment.

Surveillance Tests
Destructive and nondestructive tests of materiel in the field or in storage at field, depot, or extreme environmental sites. Surveillance tests are conducted to determine suitability of fielded or stored materiel for use, evaluate the effects of environments, measure deterioration, identify failure modes, and establish or predict service and storage life. Surveillance test programs may be at the component-through-system level.

Susceptibility
The degree to which a weapon system is open to effective attack due to one or more inherent weaknesses. Susceptibility is a function of operational tactics, countermeasures, probability of enemy fielding a threat, and so forth. Susceptibility is considered a subset of survivability.

Sustaining Base IT Systems
These systems are used for efficiently managing Army resources, managing Army installations, and deploying and sustaining the fighting force.

System
An item or group of items that consists of materiel and/or software that, when put in the hands of users, will enable those users to accomplish assigned missions.

System Analysis Report
The System Analysis Report (SAR) provides the detailed analyses that support a System Evaluation Report (SER). It accounts for all issues and measures contained in the System Evaluation Plan. A SAR is also prepared to support a System Assessment (SA) when the analysis is too detailed or inappropriate for inclusion in the SA and addresses only those issues and measures contained in the SA.

System Assessment (SA)
The System Assessment (SA) provides an assessment of the progress toward achieving system requirements and resolution of issues. The scope of issues to be addressed by the SA is flexible in that it may, or may not, cover all aspects of operational effectiveness, suitability, and survivability. It may address technical aspects of a system. For example, it may provide a Program Manager with an assessment of a system's exit criteria (some level of demonstrated performance) or an indication that a system is progressing satisfactorily. The SA is typically produced as input to non-milestone decisions or inquiries and to support system evaluation.

System Change
A modification or upgrade to an existing system. A modification is a change to a system that is still in production. An upgrade is a change to a system that is out of production. Such changes can be improvements to system capabilities or fixes to correct deficiencies after the FRP decision review. System modifications and upgrades include multisystem changes (that is, the application of a common technology across multiple systems), increment changes, preplanned product improvements, Class I Engineering Changes, and system change package proposals.

System Change Package (SCP)
A group of modifications documented on ECP–S that are packaged and implemented during post deployment phase.

System Decision Paper
The primary document used to obtain ITAB approval for information technology systems. Also contains information comparable to the MSCR CRLCMP.

System Evaluation
System evaluation is a process that provides a continuous flow of T&E information on system status and will be employed on all acquisition programs. It ensures responsible, timely, and effective assessments of the status of a system. System evaluation can begin as early as the battlefield functional mission area analysis for materiel systems and as early as the Information Management Plan (IMP) process for information technology. It will continue through a system's post-deployment activities.

System Evaluation Plan (SEP)
The System Evaluation Plan (SEP) documents the evaluation strategy and overall Test/Simulation Execution Strategy (T/SES) effort of a system for the entire acquisition cycle through fielding. Integrated T&E planning is documented in a SEP. The detailed information contained in the SEP supports parallel development of the TEMP and is focused on evaluation of operational effectiveness, suitability, and survivability. While the documents are similar, the TEMP establishes "what" T&E will be accomplished and the SEP explains "how" the T&E will be performed (see chap 5).

System Evaluation Report (SER)
The System Evaluation Report (SER) provides an independent evaluation and a formal position of a system's operational effectiveness, suitability, and survivability to decision-makers at MDRS. It addresses and answers the critical operational issues and additional evaluation focus areas in the SEP based on all available credible data and the evaluator's analytic treatment of the data.

System Post-Deployment Review (SPR)
A review conducted after deployment of the initial system to evaluate how well the operational system is satisfying user requirements.

System Safety Management Plan (SSMP)
A management plan that defines the system safety program requirements of the Government. It ensures the planning, implementation, and accomplishment of system safety tasks and activities consistent with the overall program requirements.

System Safety Program Plan (SSPP)
A description of planned methods to be used by the contractor to implement the tailored requirements of

MIL–STD–882, including organizational responsibilities, resources, method of accomplishment, milestones, depth of effort, and integration with other program engineering and management activities and related systems.

System Safety Risk Assessment (SSRA)
A document that provides a comprehensive evaluation of the safety risk being assumed for the system under consideration at the milestone decision review.

System Safety Working Group (SSWG)
A group, chartered by the PM, to provide program management with system safety expertise and to ensure communication among all participants.

System specification
A system level requirements specification. A system specification may be a System/Subsystem Specification, Prime Item Development Specification (PIDS), or Critical Item Development Specification (CIDS).

System Support Package (SSP)
The System Support Package (SSP) is a set of support elements that are used to determine the adequacy of the planned support capability. Some SSP examples are support equipment, manuals, expendable items, spares, repair parts, and tools. Test measurement and diagnostic equipment (TMDE) is also included if planned for a system in the operational (deployed) environment, provided before DT and OT, and tested and evaluated during DT and OT. The MATDEV provides the SSP. An SSP is required for all systems (materiel and information). (See AR 700–127.)

System tests
Tests that are conducted on complete hardware/software systems (including supporting elements for use in their intended environment).

Targets
Expandable devices used for tracking and/or engagement by missiles/munitions in support of T&E as well as training missions. Drone targets are air or ground vehicles converted to remote or programmable control. Ground targets are intended to represent an adversary ground vehicle system or ground based military structure. Aerial targets are intended to represent adversary aircraft and missiles. Targets may represent only selected adversary system characteristics.

Target system
Suite of hardware, or hardware and software designated as the operational configuration of the system.

Technical Feasibility Test
A DT conducted post milestone A to provide data to assist in determining safety, health hazards, and establishing system performance specifications and feasibility.

Technical Note
A Technical Note (TN) is used to report and preserve lessons learned, analytical techniques, methodologies, or provide supplemental data and information on technology under T&E. The target audience of Technical Notes is future testers and evaluators and other researchers but may also be used for professional, academic and technical symposia and publications.

Test Data Report
The Test Data Report (TDR) is one of two event reports that may be used to document test results. The purpose of the TDR is to provide the detailed test description, test limitations, test team observations, and the level 3 (authenticated) test database dictionary. The TDR is normally prepared for oversight systems.

Test and Evaluation Executive Agent (EA)
The Test and Evaluation Executive Agent (T&E EA) provides for oversight of the T&E infrastructure of the Services and Defense Agencies. The BOD is designated as the T&E EA.

Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP)
The TEMP is the basic planning document for a system life cycle T&E. The TEMP documents the T&E strategy and is developed and initially approved prior to program initiation. The TEMP is then updated prior to each subsequent MS and full-rate production (FRP) decision review thereafter or for a major modification. It is the reference document used by the T&E community to generate detailed T&E plans and to ascertain schedule and resource requirements associated

with a given system. The TEMP describes what testing is required, who will perform the testing, what resources will be needed, and what the requirements are for evaluation.

Test and Evaluation Working-level Integrated Product Team
A working group, chaired by the Program Manager or representative for a system, designed to optimize the use of T&E expertise, instrumentation, facilities, simulations, and models to achieve test integration, thereby reducing costs to the Army. The T&E WIPT ensures that T&E planning, execution, and reporting are directed toward common goals.

Test hooks
Software logic integrated into a system to facilitate extraction of data to support test and analysis.

Test instrumentation
Scientific or technical equipment used to measure, sense, record, transmit, and process text, or display data during materiel testing and examination. Test instrumentation is equipment that is used to create test environments representative of natural and battlefield conditions. It is also simulators or system stimulators used for measuring or depicting threat or training, teaching, and proficiency during testing; or targets used to simulate threat objects when destruction of real objects is not practical.

Test report
The test report (TR) is an event report used to document test results, whether DT or OT. For DT events, the TR is provided by the contractor or Government test agencies to the T&E Working-level Integrated Product Team (WIPT) members and the decision review body at the conclusion of the test. For OT events, the operational TR provides the results of a test event conducted on a system or concept that includes test conditions, findings, data displays, and detailed descriptions of the data collected during the test event. For additional detail, see chapter 6 of this pamphlet.

Test resources
All elements necessary to plan, conduct, collect, or analyze data from a test event or program. Elements include test funding and support manpower (including travel costs), test assets (or units under test), test asset support equipment, flying hours, fuel and other expenditures. Also included are standard ammunition, technical data, simulation models, testbeds, threat simulators, surrogates and replicas, special instrumentation unique to a given test asset or test event, and targets. Also included are tracking and data acquisition instrumentation, and equipment for data reduction, communications, meteorology, utilities, photography, calibration, security, recovery, maintenance and repair, frequency management and control, and base or facility support services.

Test Resource Advisory Group
Implements the policies, decisions, and guidance of the T&E Executive Agent (EA), as directed by the BOD(ESS). Additionally, the TRAG provides recommendations to the BOD(ESS) on T&E infrastructure requirement identification and investment priorities.

Test Schedule and Review Committee-General Officer and Working Groups
The General Officer (GO) TSARC, composed of members outlined in AR 73–1, chap 9, resolves test requirement conflicts, reviews and recommends test priorities, and recommends outline test plans (OTPs) for inclusion in the FYTP. There are two working groups, initial and mid-cycle. The Initial Working Group meets in February and August and reviews new or revised OTPs for presentation to the GO TSARC for review and comment. The Mid-cycle Working Group does the same thing, meeting in April and October. Both working groups identify issues requiring GO TSARC resolution, and review resource allocation priorities for tests having execution and budget year requirements.

Testbeds
A system representation consisting partially of actual hardware or software or both, and partially of computer models or prototype hardware or software or both.

Threat simulator
A generic term used to describe equipment that represent adversary systems. A threat simulator has one or more characteristics that when detected by human senses or manmade sensor, provide the appearance of an actual adversary system with a prescribed degree of fidelity. Threat simulators are not normally expandable.

Threat Test Support Package (Threat TSP)
The Threat Test Support Package (TSP) is a document or set of documents that provides a description of the threat that the new system will be tested against. A Threat TSP is required for all materiel systems. (See AR 381–11.)

Trainer
The agency that trains personnel to operate and maintain systems, TRADOC is the trainer for most equipment.

Training developer
Determiner and documentor of training requirements as well as the conceptualizor, developer, and executor of solutions to training requirements identified through the combat development process. The solutions may include new or revised training programs, material, methods, media, and system and non-system training devices.

Training Test Support Package (Training TSP)
The Training Test Support Package (TSP) consists of materials used by the training developer/trainer to train test players and by the evaluator in evaluating training on a new system. This includes training of doctrine and tactics for the system and maintenance on the system. It focuses on the performance of specific individual and collective tasks during OT of a new system. The Training TSP is prepared by the proponent training developer and trainer and represents the individual, collective, and unit training for the system when initially fielded.

Unit testing
The lowest level developer test of software.

User Acceptance Test
If an operational test is required to support post deployment software support (PDSS), then the operational tester will conduct an follow-on operational test (FOT). Otherwise the functional proponent will conduct a user acceptance test (UAT). The combat developer will conduct a UAT for systems that are required to support PDSS. For systems that have both a functional proponent and a combat developer, the functional proponent will conduct the UAT. The UAT is limited in scope relative to an FOT. The UAT's primary purpose is to verify the functionality of the changes to the non-tactical C4/IT in the user environment.

Validation
The process of determining the extent to which a M&S is an accurate representation of the real-world from the perspective of the intended use of the M&S. Validation methods include expert consensus, comparison with historical results, comparison with test data, peer review, and independent review. Validation for threat simulators/simulations and targets must not be viewed as an evaluation where the relative worth of a system is being graded; it is a process for comparing simulators/simulations and targets to DIA-approved threat data, documenting the variations, and assessing the impact of those differences on the potential use of the simulator, simulation, or target.

Verification
The process of determining that a M&S accurately represents the developer's conceptual description and specifications. Verification evaluates the extent to which the M&S has been developed using sound and established software engineering techniques.

Version
An identified and documented body of software. Modifications to a version of software (resulting in a new version) require configuration management actions by the developer, the Government or both.

Vulnerability
The characteristic of a system that causes it to suffer a definite degradation (loss or reduction of capability to perform its designated mission) as a result of having been subjected to a certain (defined) level of effects in an unnatural (manmade) hostile environment. Vulnerability is considered a subset of survivability.

Walk-through
An informal, step-by-step review of a software product during development (such as, program code, test scenario, functional design) that allows feedback from other members of the development team to the creator of the particular product being reviewed.

Warfighting experimentation
A group of experiments with representative soldiers in as realistic an operational environment as possible via application of constructive, virtual, and live simulation to produce insights supporting requirements determination. They examine: (1) Whether the warfighting concepts are achievable and effective. (2) The military utility and burdens of new and existing technologies. (3) The utility and contribution of new ideas and approaches in doctrine, TTP, training, leader developments, organization design, and soldier specialties/abilities. Experimentation may be either a single discrete event or an iterative progressive mix of simulations as necessary to support development and/or refinement of warfighting concepts, future operational capabilities, DOTMLPF needs determination analysis report,

MNS, capstone requirements documents, ORD, and so forth. Experiments are conducted by or under the oversight or assistance of one or more Battle Labs or Army proponents with warfighting requirements determination missions. Examples of warfighting experiments include AWE, CEP, ACTD, and ATD Battle Lab demonstration events.

Warfighting Rapid Acquisition Program (WRAP)
The Warfighting Rapid Acquisition Program (WRAP) is directed at accelerating procurement of systems identified through warfighting experiments as compelling successes that satisfy an urgent need. WRAPs are implemented within the existing Army structure. WRAP is compatible with and supports FAR, DOD, and Army acquisition policy (DOD 5000 series and AR 70 series). AWEs, CEPs, ATDs, ACTDs, and similar experiments where ICT, supported by a battle lab, are directly involved may be used to identify WRAP candidates. The WRAP ASARC, chaired by the Military Deputy AAE, meets annually to consider the approval of candidates submitted by CG, TRADOC for entry into WRAP. Congress appropriates dollars specifically to fund approved WRAP programs. Approved programs may be funded as a prototype for 2 years. Immediate funding is not guaranteed. Continued actions will be needed to obtain fully document system "Standard" type classification and full logistics support. (See AR 71–9.)

Working-level Integrated Product Team (WIPT)
The Working-level Integrated Product Teams (WIPTs) are composed of headquarters and component functional personnel who support the MATDEV by focusing on a particular topic such as T&E, cost analysis, performance analysis, and similar activities. An Integrating IPT will coordinate all WIPT efforts and cover all topics not otherwise assigned to another WIPT. The MATDEV or his or her designee will usually chair WIPTs. WIPTs provide empowered functional knowledge and experience, recommendations for program success and communicate status and unresolved issues concerning their areas of responsibility.

Section III
Special Abbreviations and Terms

Following are special abbreviations and terms encountered in the U.S. Army test and evaluation processes and publications that are not contained in AR 310–50.

AACM–FWG
Army Acquisition Career Management Functional Working Group

AAE
Army Acquisition Executive

ABIC
Army Acquisition Executive

ACAT
acquisition category

ACCS
Army Command Control System

ACTD
Advanced concept technology demonstration

ACWP
actual cost of work performed

ADAP
Army Defense Acquisition Program

ADCSPRO–FD
Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Programs-Force Development

ADM
acquisition decision memorandum

AEC
Army Evaluation Center

AFRL
Air Force Research Laboratory

AI
additional issue

AIL
action item list

AIN
Army Interoperability Network

AIS
automated information system

AJTSH
Automated Joint Threat Systems Handbook

AMEDDBD
United States Army Medical Department Board

AMEDDC&S
United States Army Medical Department Center and School

AMP
Army Modernization Plan

AMRMC
United States Army Medical Research and Materiel Command

Ao
Operational Availability

AOA
Analysis of Alternatives

APA
Army procurement appropriation

APB
acquisition program baseline

APRF
Army Pulse Radiation Facility

APTU
Army Participating Test Unit

AQP
automation quality plan

ARL
United States Army Research Laboratory

AS
acquisition strategy

ASA(ALT)
Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology

ASA(FM&C)
Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Management and Comptroller

ASC
Army Safety Center/Army Signal Command

ASDP
accelerated software development process

ASEC
Aerosol Simulant Exposure Chamber

ASIOE
associated support items of equipment

ASTMP
Army Science and Technology Master Plan

AT
acquisition team

ATD
advanced technology demonstration

ATE
automated test equipment

ATEC
U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command

ATIRS
Army Test Incident Reporting System

ATRMP
Army Test Resources Master Plan

ATS
Army threat simulators

ATSA
ATEC Threat Support Activity

ATSP
Army Threat Simulator Program

ATTC
Aviation Technical Test Center

AWE
Advanced Warfighting Experiment

BCM
Baseline Correlation Matrix

BCW
budgeted cost of work performed

BCWS
budgeted cost of work scheduled

BEEO
Battlefield Electromagnetic Environments Office

BG
Bacillus subtilis niger var.

BLRIP
beyond low-rate initial production

BMTF
benchmark test files

BMTJPO
Ballistic Missile Targets Joint Project Office

BOD
T&E Board of Directors

BOD(ES)
T&E Board of Directors, Executive Secretariat

BOT
Botulinum toxin

BRL
United States Army Ballistic Research Laboratory

BVLD
Ballistic Vulnerability/Lethality Division

C3
command, control, and communications

C3I
command, control, communications, and intelligence

C4
command, control, communications, and computers

C4I
Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence

C4I/IT
command, control, communications, computers, and Intelligence/information technology

C4ISP
Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence Support Plan

CA
corrective action

CAA
U.S. Army Center for Army Analysis

CAC
Containment Aerosol Chamber

CASE
computer aided software engineering

CBTDEV
Combat Developer

CCTF
Combined Chemical Test Facility

CDR
Critical Design Review

CDRL
Contract Data Requirements List

CECOM
United States Army Communications and Electronics Command

CEP
concept experimentation program

CEPSARC
Concept Experimentation Program Schedule and Review Council

CHPPM
U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine

CI
configuration item

CIO/G–6
Chief Information Officer/G–6

CJCSI
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, instruction

CMF
critical mission functions

CMM
capability maturity model

CNP
candidate nomination proposal

COIC
critical operational issues and criteria

COTS
commercial-off-the-shelf

CPM
computer programming manual

CRD
capstone requirements document

CRLCMP
computer resources life cycle management

CRTC
Cold Regions Test Center

CRU
computer resource utilization

CS
competition sensitive

CSC
computer software component

C/SCSC
cost/schedule control systems criteria

CSE
Center for Software Engineering

CSOM
computer system operator's manual

CSTA
Combat Systems Test Activity

CTEIP
Central Test and Evaluation Investment Program

CTP
critical technical parameters

CTSF
Central Technical Support Facility

D&O TSP
Doctrine and Organization Training Support Package

DAB
Defense Acquisition Board

DAG
Data Authentication Group

DASAF
Director of Army Safety

DBDD
database design document

DCS, G–1
Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1

DCS, G–2
Deputy Chief of Staff, G–2

DCS, G–3
Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3

DCS, G–4
Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4

DCS, G–8
Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8

DE
directed energy

DEVLIB
development library

DISA
Defense Information Systems Agency

DMSO
Defense Modeling and Simulation Organization

DOT&E
Director, Operational Test and Evaluation

DOTLPF
doctrine, organizations, training, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities

DOTMLPF
doctrine, organizations, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities

DPAE
Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation

DR
decision review

DRR
Design Readiness Review

DS
database specification

DSM
Data Source Matrix

DT
developmental test; developmental testing

D,T&E
Director, Test and Evaluation

DTC
U.S. Army Developmental Test Command

DTR
Detailed Test Report

DTRR
Developmental Test Readiness Review

DTRS
Developmental Test Readiness Statement

DTTSG
Defense Test and Training Steering Group

DUSA (OR)
Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (Operations Research)

E3
electromagnetic and environmental effects

EDP
Event Design Plan

EDT
Engineering Development Test

ELDRS
enhanced low dose rate sensitivity

EM
end user manual

EMC
electromagnetic compatibility

EMETF
Electromagnetic Environmental Test Facility

EMI
electromagnetic interference

EMITF
Electromagnetic Interference Test Facility

EMRE
electromagnetic radiation effects

EMV
electromagnetic vulnerability

EPG
United States Army Electronic Proving Ground

FACITT
Facilities and Capability Information for Test and Training

FBCB2
Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below

FBR
Fast Burst Reactor

FCA
functional configuration audit

FCR
Functional Career Representative

FCT
foreign comparative testing

FDE
force development experiment

FOTE
follow-on operational test and evaluation

FP
functional proponent

FRP
full-rate production

FSM
firmware support manual

FWHM
full-width at half max

FXR
flash x-ray

GO TSARC
General Officer TSARC

GRF
Gamma Radiation Facility

HEL
high energy laser

HELSTF
High Energy Laser System Test Facility

HEMP
high-altitude electromagnetic pulse

HERF
Hazards of electromagnetic radiation to fuel

HERO
hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance

HERP
hazards of electromagnetic radiation to personnel

HHA
Health Hazard Assessment

HHAR
Health Hazard Assessment Report

HRED
Human Research and Engineering Directorate

HSI
human systems integration

HUC
Human Use Committee

HWCI
hardware configuration item

IA
information assurance

IC
integrated concept

ICD
Interface Control Document

ICT
integrated concept team

IDAP
Instrumentation Development and Acquisition Program

IDD
Interface Design Document

IER
information exchange requirement

IIPT
integrating integrated product team

IKPT
instructor and key personnel training

IMP
Information Management Plan

IND
investigational new drug

INR
initial nuclear radiation

I/O
input/output

IOP
interface operating procedures

IOT&E
initial operational test and evaluation

IPPD
Integrated Product and Process Development

IPPM
Integrated Product and Process Management

IPT
Integrated Product Team

ISA
Independent Safety Assessment

ISC
United States Army Information Systems Command

ISEC
Information Systems Engineering Command

ISO
International Standards Organization

IT
information technology

ITAB
Information Technology Acquisition Board

ITTOP
Integrated Threat Tactical Operations Plan

ITTS
instrumentation, targets, and threat simulators

IWG
ITTS Working Group

IWG TSARC
Initial Working Group TSARC

JARP
Joint Analysis Review Panel

JGPSCE
Joint Global Positioning System Combat Effectiveness

JIEO
Joint Interoperability and Engineering Organization

JITC
Joint Interoperability Test Command

JPO
Joint Program Office

JROC
Joint Requirements Oversight Council

JTCG/ME
Joint Technical Coordinating Group for Munitions Effectiveness

JTOC
Joint Target Oversight Council

JTSH
Joint Threat Simulator Handbook

KPP
key performance parameter

LAN
local area network

LBTS
Large Blast Thermal Simulator

LD
logistics demonstration

LFT
live fire test/live fire testing

LFT&E
live fire test and evaluation

LFT&E WG
Live Fire Test and Evaluation Working Group

LOB
left-of-baseline

LINAC
Linear Electron Accelerator

LOE
limited objective experiment

LP
limited procurement

LRU
line replaceable unit

LSAR
logistics support analysis record

LSTF
Lothan Solomon Life Sciences Test Facility

M&S
modeling and simulation

MATDEV
Materiel Developer

MFDC
Multi Functional Data Collector

MIST
man-in-simulant test

MMW
millimeter wave

MNS
Mission Need Statement

MOS
measure of suitability

MRTFB
Major Range and Test Facility Base

MSCR
materiel system computer resources

MTBOMF
mean time between operational mission failure

MTF
Marvin Bushnell Materiel Test Facility

MWG TSARC
Mid-Cycle Working Group TSARC

NBCCS
nuclear, biological, chemical contamination survivability

NGIC
National Ground Intelligence Center

NIP
national intelligence production

NMD
National Missile Defense

NWE
nuclear weapons effects

OASA(ALT)
Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology

ODCS, G–1
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1

ODCS, G–2
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–2

ODCS, G–3
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3

ODCS, G–4
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4

ODCS, G–8
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8

OIPT
Overarching Integrated Product Team

OMB
Office of Management and Budget

ORD
Operational Requirements Document

OTA
operational test activity

OTC
U.S. Army Operational Test Command

OTICC
OSD Test Investment Coordinating Committee

OTIP
Operational Test Instrumentation Plan

OTRR
operational test readiness review

OTRS
Operational Test Readiness Statement

PA
Pattern of Analysis

PCA
physical configuration audit

PCR
problem change report

PDL
program design language

PDR
Preliminary Design Review

PDSS
post deployment software support

PEO
program executive office/officer

PEO STRI
Program Executive Office for Army Simulation, Training, and Instrumentation

PF
protection factor

PI
product improvement

PLVTS
Pulsed Laser Vulnerability Test Facility

PPQT
pre-production qualification test

PPSS
post production software support

PPT
Production Prove-out Test

PR
problem report

PQT
Production Qualification Test

PVT
Production Verification Test

QDR
Quality Deficiency Report

RAM WG
Reliability, Availability and Maintainability Working Group

RAS
Remote Access Server

RDEC
Research, Development, and Engineering Center

REBA
Relativistic Electron Beam Accelerator

REP
resource enhancement program

RFPI
Rapid Force Projection Initiative

RHA
rolled homogeneous armor

ROB
right-of-baseline

RRBMDTS
U.S. Army Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site

RRR
RAM Rationale Report

RTASSC
Radiation Tolerant Source of Supply Center

RTTC
Redstone Technical Test Center

S&T
scientific and technical

SA
System Assessment

SAP
special access program

SAR
Safety Assessment Report/System Analysis Report

SCOM
Software Center Operator Manual

SDD
software design document

SDF
software development file

SDL
software development library

SDR
software design review

SEB
Staphylococcal Enterotoxin B

SEE
software engineering environment

SEI
Software Engineering Institute

SEP
System Evaluation Plan/Soldier Enhancement Program

SER
System Evaluation Report

SFF
Solar Furnace Facility

SIOM
software input/output manual

SIP
software installation plan

SIT
System Integration Test

SLAD
United States Army Survivability Lethality Assessment Directorate

SLOC
source lines of code

SLV
survivability, lethality, and vulnerability

SMART
Simulation Modeling for Acquisition Requirements and Training

SMDC
US Army Space and Missile Defense Command

SME
subject matter expert

SMERFS
statistical modeling and estimation of reliability functions for software

SMMP
System MANPRINT Management Plan

SPCR
software problem change report

SPM
software programmer's manual

SPR
system post-deployment review

SPS
software product specification

SQA
software quality assurance

SQPP
software quality program plan

SRTF
Space Radiation Test Facility

SRTM
software requirements traceability matrix

SRU
shop-replaceable unit

SSPP
System Safety Program Plan

SSRA
System Safety Risk Assessment

SSS
system software specification

SST
supplemental site test

STA
system threat assessment

STD
software test description

STEP
Simulation Test and Evaluation Process

STEWG
Supportability T&E Working Group

STL
Semiconductor Test Laboratory

STO
system threat objective

STR
software test report/software trouble report

STRAP
System Training Plan

STrP
software transition plan

SUT
system under test

SVC
Standard Validation Criteria

SVD
software version description

S/W
software

T&E
test and evaluation

T&E WIPT
Test and Evaluation Working-level Integrated Product Team

TAB
technical advisory board

TAIG
Test and Analysis Integration Group

TAWG
Threat Accreditation Working Group

TCE
test cost estimate

TC–STD
type classified standard

TDL
tactical data link

TDR
test data report

TEMA
Test and Evaluation Management Agency

TEMAC
Test and Evaluation Managers Committee

TEMP
Test and Evaluation Master Plan

TEMPEST
Transient Electromagnetic Pulse Emanation Standard

TEM/REV
Tem/Reverberation

TEROP
Test and Evaluation Regulatory Oversight Panel

TI
threat integrator; test incident

TIDP
Technical Interface Design Plans

TMO
Targets Management Office

TNGDEV
training developer

TOP
test operating procedures

TRAC
TRADOC Analysis Command

TRAG
Test Resource Advisory Group

TRMP
Test Resource Master Plan

TRR
test readiness review

TRTC
U.S. Army Tropical Region Test Center

T/SES
Test and Simulation Execution Strategy

TSMO
Threat Systems Management Office

TSO
Threat Systems Officer

TSP
Test Support Package

TTP
tactics, techniques, and procedures

UAT
user acceptance test

US
software unit specification

USACAA
United States Army Center for Army Analysis

USACHPPM
United States Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine

USADTC
United States Army Developmental Test Command

USAEC
United States Army Evaluation Center

USAMEDCOM
United States Army Medical Command

USAMEDD
United States Army Medical Department

USAMEDDBD
United States Army Medical Department Board

USAMEDDC&S
United States Army Medical Department Center and School

USAMRMC
United States Army Medical Research and Materiel Command

USAMSAA
United States Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity

USANCA
United States Army Nuclear and Chemical Agency

USAOTC
United States Army Operational Test Command

USASMDC
United States Army Space and Missile Defense Command

USATEC
United States Army Test and Evaluation Command

USATRADOC
United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

VPG
virtual proving ground

WAN
wide area network

WDTC
West Desert Test Center

WIPT
Working-level Integrated Product Team

WRAP
Warfighting Rapid Acquisition Program